

IRON COUNTY RECORD.

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No. 49

INTERESTING TO TAXPAYERS.

Salaries and Fees as Provided in New Ordinances.

AN ITEMIZED STATEMENT REQUIRED

Council Must be Satisfied that officers Have Filled the Requirements of the law.

Last week through the courtesy of the city recorder we obtained a copy of the recently Revised ordinances of Cedar city; and realizing that there are a number of laws therein that will make very interesting reading for our citizens, we publishing in this issue some of them. It is not unlikely that we shall publish some more of them in future issues.

Every citizen ought to be familiar with the laws that he is expected to observe. The money question is one that is generally of interest, and the first extract that we shall present will be the amount of the salaries of the city officers, and the fees and amount of compensation of servants of the city that do not draw salaries.

"Sec. 347. Amount.—The annual salaries of elective and appointive officers of this city are hereby fixed at the following amounts respectively:

Mayor \$50.—Councilmen each \$40.—Treasurer \$100.—Marshal \$300.—Recorder \$125.—Justice of the Peace \$100.—Attorney \$125.—Water master for time actually engaged, per day \$2.—Supervisor of Streets for time actually engaged, per day \$2.—Poundkeeper 20 cents per head for all stock received and one half of all other fees.—Sexton for time actually engaged, per day \$2.—Inspector of buildings for time actually engaged, per day \$2.—Surveyor for time actually engaged, per day \$1.—Scriber of Warrants and Indentures, for time actually engaged, per day \$2.—Special policemen for time actually engaged, per day \$2.—Health officer per annum \$100.—Each member other than health officer, for time actually engaged per day \$2.

The salaries of all city officers shall be paid monthly out of the generally fund of the city, upon order of the city council, and shall be in full compensation for all services of every kind and description of the officers named herein; provided that all officers shall receive, in addition to their salaries, their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties; provided, further, that an itemized statement shall be made and filed with the city recorder which statement shall show in detail the expense so incurred, and shall be subscribed and sworn to by the officer claiming such expenses; and provided, further that the city council shall not authorize the payment of the salary of any city officer for any month until satisfied that such officer has made the settlement and performed all the other duties of his office as required by law and the ordinances of this city.

Sec. 349. Fees Poundkeeper. The poundkeeper shall collect the following fees: For taking into his possession any animal, or animals, if found together 50 cents;—For driving such animal, or animals each mile 10 cents.—For advertising, including mailing and posting notices, \$1.—For each bill of sale including filling copy with recorder 50 cents; provided that all animals sold to one person shall be included in one bill of sale.

For branding twenty five cents for the first, and ten cents for each additional animal.

For selling animals five per cent of the amount of the sale.—For keeping animals a reasonable sum, to be determined by the city council from time to time and regulated by the market price of forage and pasturage at the time the animals are kept.

Sec. 350. Sexton. The sexton shall collect from those requiring his services the following fees.

For furnishing and staining a plain coffin per foot, running measure one dollar.

For digging grave four feet in length and under, two dollars.

For graves over four feet in length three dollars.

All graves shall not be less than five

and one half feet in depth, and the foregoing fees shall include the replacing of the earth in the graves dug by the sexton.

For carrying coffin to any part of the city per mile or fraction thereof, 50 cents.

For furnishing and erecting head and foot boards, one dollar.

For describing the boundary of any lot, twenty five cents.

For conveying the dead from any part of the city to the burying ground \$2.50.

For recording as required by the provisions of chapter XVIII of these ordinances 25 cents.

The County Commissioners will meet at the county seat next Monday. People having business with them should take note of the fact.

Our streets present quite a busy scene these days. Men and teams are in evidence in considerable numbers. Loads of wood, loads of coal, loads of merchandise and in some instances loads of men, the latter going or returning from the iron mines, where all is bustle and activity. Every one has a job or can get one if he is willing to work.

CIGARETTE SMOKING BAD.

Investigation Shows Cigarette Smokers to be Two Years Behind Non-Users in School.

Cigarette smoking boys in the public schools of Kokoma are an average of two years behind the non smokers of their own age.

This startling conclusion and others almost as important are the result of a year's careful investigation by Prof. R. A. Ogg, superintendent of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State University.

The investigation was carried on quietly but thoroughly by each teacher and the cumulative evidence added is a testimony to the fact that cigarette habit that will interest educators and physicians and may lead to a combined effort to stamp out the pernicious habit.

Superintendent Ogg reports on the matter as follows:

"The investigation has involved nearly twelve hundred boys from the first grade through the high school. More than one-third of these admit they do smoke or have smoked at some time. All these have been included in the list of smokers, and only those who say they never smoked are counted in the list of non-users. Surprising uniformity is found in the effect in all buildings and in all grades. Those who belong to the class of smokers average one year older than those of their grade who have never used tobacco. The inveterate smokers are two years behind the non-users. This is true through all grades.

"It might be expected that the divergence would increase in the higher grades. That such is not the case is doubtless due to the fact that those who smoke fail and drop out of school at an earlier age and in larger numbers than those who do not smoke. If, instead of including all who have smoked at all in the list of smokers, we take only those who smoke habitually, the difference in age in favor of those who do not smoke is nearly two years. Here is a terrible loss which may clearly be charged up to the cigarette habit.

"But there are other losses beside those of progress in their studies. The teachers' reports show that the conduct of the smokers is far below the average. Some of the reports say of smokers: Self-control poor, inattentive, not trustworthy; bad memory, careless excitable, nervous, bad conduct; lazy, sleepy, slow to move; very dull, blank look; heavy eyes, sick frequently, never did any good work in school; no energy, naturally bright but no power of concentration; vacant stare, gloomy, listless; One boy failed regularly while smoking. He quit the habit and now passes successfully. Physical deterioration is very noticeable, including shrinkage of chest measurement."

A crusade against the cigarette immediately followed this alarming report and as a result the four hundred cigarette smokers have given up the weed. Now the effect is just as noticeable the other way.—New York Monthly World.

MODERN CRITICISM OF SCRIPTURES.

The Good Old Book as Viewed by Some Modern Divines.

BISHOP OF WESTMINSTER'S VIEWS

The Prophetic Books Have Only Secondary Application to the Messianic Dispensation.

Under the head of "The Progress of Religious Thought" The Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star has the following which will doubtless be of considerable interest to many of our readers:—

"The nineteenth century was a very unsettled one in many ways. It broke up to a great extent the old order of society by bringing into activity and influence classes that before had scarcely succeeded in articulating their wants or their inspirations. It revolutionized knowledge and gave an extraordinary primacy to physical science among the pursuits of the human mind. It established popular education, and by that fact alone brought forces into play the ulterior effects of which can as yet only be guessed at. It established popular government in many great countries upon the widest possible basis. Finally it modified profoundly many venerable systems of thought and gave a new freedom to the adventurous mind of man. In the domain of religion the activity of the modern spirit of criticism has been very marked. Some many, indeed—would fain ignore it, but it cannot be ignored. Wherever men of learning and of influence in the church assemble, we find them taking note of the tendencies of the age and endeavoring to determine to what extent the advance of criticism has rendered a change of standpoint necessary.

At the recent Church Congress held in Bristol, England, one of the principal subjects of discussion was, "The Bible and Modern Criticism." As regards the Old Testament, the subject was dealt with by the Bishop of Winchester, who opened his address with the statement that the Old Testament is a book that the theologians of the Old Testament must be handled according to strict historical methods. Many of the views formerly entertained in regard to those venerable writings were no longer tenable. It was at one time thought necessary to assume or to contend that the morality of the book was perfect. It was no longer so any longer. The prophetic books were supposed to have many reference to the coming of a Messiah. That idea had been dropped. The passages so construed were now to have a primary reference to contemporary persons or events and only secondary to admit of any Messianic application. The main contents of modern criticism in regard to the composition of the Pentateuch and other narrative books must be considered as established. Some like Ecclesiastes, Esther and Daniel were shown their language to belong to the language of classical Hebrew. Taking in general, the books of the Old Testament were neither homogeneous nor equal in value and power. This is not, however, impair the substantial value of their mission. They retained the greatest religious literature of any people in the history of the world.

Commenting on the paper the Dean of Canterbury said the Bishop had given a very mild view of the teachings of the modern critical school. "Anybody," he said, who was familiar with what was said by modern criticism must be aware that there were very burning questions underneath the ground over which the Bishop passed so tenderly. So of these still more advanced views given in an article in the last number of "The Nineteenth Century" after, by Mr. W. R. Cassels, author of the book known as "Supernatural Religion." The authorities, however, Mr. Cassels quotes are all, be remembered, churchmen.

Is there then any son to believe that, with all this existing of foundations and criticisms, our religion is in danger of perishing? The answer we think, is that religion is no danger of perishing from these. It is more in danger from the loss of men's hearts and their immorality in the pleasures and ambitions of world. Many of the most advanced are men of the most devout temper of the most ardent faith. They are with unconquerable conviction that God has manifested himself to world, that He has spoken to man, that He still moves the hearts of men, and that His government is a reality and an everlasting one. "The character of Jesus Christ," one of them said, "is the one miracle vital important to faith." Men may waver from the light, but the light is undimmed, unchangeable, amid the chaos of time. It seems little wonder, you think of it, that those who have this faith can gaze undauntedly at the work

of reconstruction that is going on, believing as they must that the final result can only be to give a fairer setting to the one world-wide imperishable truth.

Nelson—Reese Wedding

Reception given last week Wednesday evening at the home of the groom's parents over at Washington to celebrate the marriage of Israel T. Nelson of that place to Miss Annie Reese of Cedar City, was quite a pretentious affair. A large number of young people were present, and a bountiful repast was served.

The bride was attired in white silk and looked very bewitching. The groom appeared to have forsaken his last care on the earth and accorded the guests a hearty welcome.

After a few hours spent in games, instrumental and vocal music and feasting all repaired to the Larson hall and participated in a dance until the wee small hours.

The parents of the bride, as well as a sister and her betrothed, were in attendance from Cedar City, as was also Miss Bladen, the bride's cousin.

The young people have now settled down to housekeeping and have the best wishes of The Advocate.

NO RESERVE WANTED.

Citizens Express Themselves as Opposed to Forest Reserve on Pine Valley Mountain.

(Dixie Advocate.)

At the close of afternoon services last Sunday the male portion of the congregation was requested to remain and consider the propriety of favoring the reservation of the Pine Valley Mountain as a water shed. Pres. E. H. Snow who was in communication with Senator Smoot in relation to the matter, explained that he had been asked whether the people of this county desired to have the government make what is known as the State Forest, or not, and that he had at that time replied that he did not know. That it had been his purpose to ascertain the sense of the people of the entire county on the matter when they assembled here a short time hence at quarterly conference, but that he was just in receipt of another letter from Senator Smoot, urging an immediate reply, so that an earlier consideration of the question had become necessary.

Up. Isaac C. Macfarlane, who was for a number of years a member of the State Board of Land Commissioners, being present, was asked to throw what light he could on the matter. He stated that should the Pine Valley mountain be set aside as a forest reserve, the people would be debarred from cutting or removing any poles or saw timber from the reservation. And that there would be other restrictions placed on them that might prove very inconvenient whereas in this case he saw no benefits to be derived from the reserving of this territory, as it had never been a range for sheep.

After some little discussion Pres. D. Cannon moved that it be the sense of the meeting that the people of Washington county did not care to have the reservation. The motion received half a dozen seconds and carried unanimously.

The leaves that are such a nuisance in the streets would make a most excellent fertilizer if they were raked up and mixed with manure and applied to the soil in the gardens. What much of our garden soil in Cedar needs is what the agricultural writers call "Humus," which is vegetable mould, or soil made from decomposed vegetable matter. In raking the leaves from the streets and putting them on the gardens benefit would accrue from both sides of the operation.

Two dances in town last night, one at the Normal Building, and one in the Ward Hall. Both were numerously attended, both inside and out. At the Ward Hall party which was given to those who had been hauling wood for the poor, the inevitable bottle was strongly in evidence, not of course to the eye of the authorities inside the house, but the effect was easily to be seen. As is to be expected, those who drank the most whiskey had hauled the least wood.

VISIT TO "OASIS IN THE DESERT."

A Positively Rabbit Proof Fence Surrounds the Premises.

STUDENTS FROM BRANCH NORMAL.

Domestic Science Department of R. N. Appreciated and Praised.—Resolutions of Respect.

Dec. 2, 1903.

Richard Rowley, Chairman of the Experiment Farm Committee, took a number of persons to see the oasis in the desert the beginning of the week. The fall rain caused the grain to come up nicely. A good fall of snow would insure success for the crop, providing it comes in time. The fence is positively rabbit proof, but the little pests have made a path around the entire forty acres trying to find an entrance. Driveways or walks encircle each of the seventy-two plots, and in the spring and summer months, it will be worth one's time to take a trip when wishing an afternoon's outing.

The students of the Branch Normal came home for Thanksgiving. The girls brought home with them their domestic science books containing samples of their work in needle work, which is very commendable, being the foundation of that which all girls should become accomplished in who hope to become independent mothers and wives. Such a course of instruction should take the lead in every girl's education, with gratitude for such competent instructors.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, God has called from us our sister and co-worker, Ella Bentley; and

Whereas, we knew her to be in every way a lady—modest, gentle, virtuous, as well as earnest in her labors; and

Whereas, we mourn the loss of our companion and friend, and sympathize with those whose relationship is nearer than ours;

Be it therefore resolved, that we, the Instructors and Students of the Branch Normal School, do hereby extend our sympathy to her parents, brothers and sisters, and other relatives and friends.

Clipped For Fun.

She was newly married and did not know a little bit about either house-keeping or shopping, and she was giving her first order. It was a crusher; but the grocer was a clever man, and was used to all kinds of orders and could interpret them easily.

"I want two pounds of paralyzed sugar," she began.

"Yes'm. Anything else?"

"Two tins of of condemned milk."

"Yes'm."

He set down pulverized sugar and condensed milk.

"A bag of fresh salt. Be sure fresh."

"Yes'm. What next?"

"A pound of desecrated codfish."

"Nothing more man? We have some nice horse radish just in."

"No," she said. "It would be of no use to us; we don't keep a horse."

Then the grocer sat down and fanned himself with a washboard, although the temperature was freezing.

Considerable excitement exists among some of our people in relation to the "Shirts" canyon" coal prospects and a number of filings have been made with in the last ten days. Mr Hopkins has eight men at work making road and opening up the country. Andrew Corry is interested in the prospects though not associated with Mr. Hopkins, who is away at Salt Lake city. Mr. Corry in speaking of the coal said it gives off very little if any smoke in burning. Another gentleman whose name we do not feel at liberty to mention expressed him self of the opinion that the Harmony coal measures are only a bit that has been broken off by some of the great upheavals of the past from the main body which is to be found in the neighborhood of "Shirts" Canyon" measures. Be this as it may there is evidently something worth looking after in these comparatively new coal fields.